was present, but not in curtody, and he was allowed to go at large upon his bail.

The Court was crowded, and the deepest interest was manifested. The surprise throughout the building was evident at the verdict though few or none called in question its justice.

The manner in which the jury arrived at their verdict is curious enough. One of them proposed, as soon as they were called in their verdict in the work of the proposed as soon as they were called in their verdict.

manner in which the jury arrived at their vertice rious enough. One of them proposed, as soon as were called up, that each should write his opinion illy of paper and put it into a hat, and that the should then be taken out and read. This was d.to, and the result was, ten for guitty and two for uitry. The same process was again tried, and the was the same. Each was then asked his opinion when the was necessary of that Oven, who is a ousin of Dayton, and whose wife also bears th

result was the same. Each was then asked his opinion true core, when it was ascertained that owen, who is a cousin of Dayton, and whose wife also bears the same relationship to him, was for not guilty; also Bodine, who, before the trial, had expressed himself favorably towards the accused. After some discussion, the ballot was tried the third time, when there was complete unanimity—all of the ballots bearing the word guilty.

The citizens of Morristown are now as loud in their praises of the jury, for their firmness in the case of Dayton, as they were consorious at their supposed weakness. It is stated that there has been all sorts of log-rolling with the jury for the last few days, about the holes, and that the banking interest all around has been brought to bear upon them; but all in vain. There is much speculation about the sentence. It may be seven years in State prison, or \$800 fine, or both; or a mere nominal fine and a short imprisonment. But all agree that the conviction itself, for such an offence, is a terrible punishment—branding a man with infamy, and driving him from the society of his fellow beings. It is worthy of remark that there was no testimony produced as to his veracity or integrity. From the beginning of the trial to the end, during the last four days, he has been busily engaged in taking notes of the testimony, the speeches of counsal, and the Judge's charge. He has been busily engaged in taking notes of the testimony, the speeches of counsal, and the Judge's charge. He has been busily engaged in taking notes of the testimony. The speeches of counsal, and the Judge's charge. He has been busily engaged in the directors who were with him when he made the affidavit, and advised him to swear to it, ought to be indicted for subornation of perjury.

After the jury retired, the Court called the case of Lambert Norton, the president of the bank, for the same offence with which Dayton, the casher, stood charged, both having sworn joinity to the affidavit asserting that there were \$40,000 home fide

ed that, in the absence of Norton he Court suggested that, in the absence of Norton usel proceed with the case against the Directors, for spiracy to defraud the State Bank at Morris, by ne name of Peter Sanderson, endorsed upon a and in the bank on the 31st of October, 1849, the

Counsel on both sides agreed, and the case will there fore be proceeded with to-morrow (Saturday) morning

### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU ST THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy-\$7 per

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6% exits per copy, or \$3 per annum; the European Edition. A per annum to any part of Great Britain, and \$5 to any part of the Continent, both to include the package.

FOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing the control of the world; important news, solicited from any quarter of the wo of used, well be liberally paid for. Our Forrige Con Condests are particularly requested to skal

EXTERS AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SAL AUG LETTERS AND PACKAGES SENT TO US ALL LETTERS by mail, for Subscriptions, or with Advertisements, to be post-paid, or the postage will be seducted from the money remitted. NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We do not return those rejected. ADFERTISEMENTS renewed every morning. JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness,

AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING.

CASTLE GARDEN-ITALIAN OPERA-MARINO PA BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY- MACRETH - BROKEN BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Machern-Ben-

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-TIGHT ROPE-TEAN-KATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Petryloons-Peetino-Solomon Swor-Pehrection.

BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Lany or Lyons CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

PELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444 AMERICAN MUSEUM, AMUSING PERFORMANCES AF-

New York, Sunday, June 22, 1851.

More News From Europe.

The American mail steamship Arctic, Capt. Luce, is due to-day, with four days later news from Europe.

Extraordinary Bank Developments. We publish in another column, in to-day's Horaid a full account of the trial of Harvey Dayton, lat Cashier of the State Bank at Morris, New Jersey, on the charge of perjury, and also the verdlet of guity. We have a great deal to say on this sub-Jeet at another time. We shall content ourselves to-day, by remarking that this is the first conviction that has yet taken place of any of the modern financiers who conducted banking business on the Plainfield principle-a principle by which the commounity has been swindled out of nearly a million of dollars within a few years. It would appear that the "Charley Wood" of the State Bank at Morris has been found. In this respect, the people of New Jersey are more successful than those of Maryland have been, for the latter have not been able to diseever the "Charley Wood" of the Havre de Grace Bank. Fut this is not the end of the matter. The president of this hopeful institution-one Lambert Norton-and six of the directors, have been indicted, and will be tried immediately, for perjury and con spiracy to defraud. Let justice go ahead. It is time that financiers of the Plainfield and Charley Wood sohool should meet their deserts. There is a good time coming.

### Telegraphic Summary.

Only one branch of the Legislature was in session yesterday-the Senate-and that boly would, no deabt, have adjourned from Friday to Monday, as the Assembly did, but that the Canal bill was before them, a waiting their action. As might have been expected, it was the topic of discussion ye terday; but very little progress was made in it. will be seen by our report of the proceedings, that a new section was proposed to the bill, to the effect that no gosmber of the Legislature, or of the Canal Foard, or any State officer, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any of the contracts that may prise out of the bill. This proposition, which could not honestly be objected to, was voted down. This is decidedly the coclest pleas of business that we have seen in many a day. Law or no law, the dominant party would make the most of the plunder in this case; but we were not prepared to witness such an evert and promeditated evidence of corruption. The longer we live the more we are convinthe corruption and villany of politics and politicians.

Entengling Alliances-Haytt. &c. We have heretofore alluded to the rumor put affort by the socialist organ in this city, that a project was on foot for the formation by the United States of an alliance with Great Pritain and France, for the Joint protectorate of Central America, and having reference to Hayti, &c , the joint efforts of the three governments being first used to effect the restoration of peace in those countries. Had this rumor been ushered to the world on reliable authority, and through an authentic channel, it would have enused deep excitement; but there is very little confidence placed in its truth. It is regarded as Slievegammon news. It is believed that it has originated in the scheme of speculators upon Soulongue, or in the hostility of its inventors to the present Secretary of State. All who have closely scrutinized the course of the Tribune, have seen the proofs of that hostility daily coming out in its colitorials, for several months past; even from the time when they spoke of the "remarge of Mr. W. ge on their way to New York, though coverely and

" Wishing to wound, and get afcald to strike"they have striven to conceel its hatres and malig nity, but without success. Perhaps, in this instance, the propensity to impose upon its readers, as truth everything tending to show the progress of their utopian transcendentalisms, and harmonizing with their love for the black dynasty of Facetin the First, induced the promulgation of this alleged to 1 -to use the milden picture of around not political

vernment finally acknowledged this sable Emperor, and receive at Washington some negro Duke de Lemonade, or Count de Marmalade, on an equal footing with Messrs. Bodisco, Calderon, Bois Le Comte, or Sir Henry Bulwer; and they would be gratified to witness our Southern cabinet ministersraham, Conrad and Crittenden; or Jefferson Da vis, Foote, Cobb, Burt, Butler, and others, from the South, in Congress, constrained to meet on the platform of social equality and fraternity, his sable race or woolly headed Excellency at presidential levees and dinners. But it is of minor consequence what motive impelled the origination of this report. It is not credited, because it is utterly incredible We venture to say that it is entirely immaterial

what kind of paper bargains may be patched up by diplomatists of the kind the Tribune would have the public believe are now in embryo. We can confidently foretell their being indignantly repudiated by the Senate, and by the people, the first moment the power of either can be exerted to such effect. Nine-tenths of the American people will spurn any such "holy alliance," as degrading, and unworthy of their government. Jefferson proclaimed the true policy of this country in his inaugural address of 1801, when he laid down the rules of 'equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce, and honest friendship, with all nations, entangling alliances with none," as those which should govern his administration. Washington, in his fare well address, warned his countrymen of the dangers of these alliances, and especially with Curopean powers. True to this policy, inculcated by the sages of the revolution, many of the ablest statesmen in the Congress of the United States, in 1825, resisted Mr. J. Q. Adams' project of sending representatives to the Panama Congress, though that was proposed to be a mere consulting American States with respecxclusively to American interests, and one chief object was to devise means to countervail the efforts of European monarchists hostile to Amercian republicanism. The Panama proposition had no little effect in causing the unpopularity of Mr. Adams' administration. This republic can never be made a party to any alliance with a European monarchical power, respecting American affairs, with the consent of the people. We know nothing that would create a deeper revulsion of popular feeling than an authentic disclosure of negotiations tending to such an object. Any American statesman who dures to propose or advocate such an arrangement is a and man.

We have no idea that Mr. Webster ever for one moment thought seriously of any such arrangement, though he may, with his usual sagacious polite ness have patiently listened to all that certain Boston mercantile speculators in Haytien matters had to say, and enquired what they wished the government to do, and likewise heard what similar speculators in this city and elsewhere, in Haytien matters and in Central American concerns, had to suggest There are about Washington another species or class of adventurers in Haytien affairs who, like those just alluded to, would very well relish that the govern ment of the United States should do what they advise because it will subserve their own selfish ends. Merely personal pecuniary objects prompt a certain combination-and they set at work other influences to effect certain purposes in relation to Hayti and Central America. These individuals need close and constant watching. We need not warn Mr. Webster against them. It may be serviceable to the public to make the names of these parties known, and to disclose the motives by which they are actuated, and the means they employ to com pass their designs. Their efforts to have the United States involved and entangled in diplomatic arrangements, useless, impolitic and derogatory to the country, merely to promote their private inter. ests, and foreign interests connected with them, are unceasingly exerted; but we believe they are s generally known and understood that no apprehensions need be entertained that the interests or honor of the United States will be compromised by the Secretary of State. If he should be misled the Senate will check the error; and if they should neglect their duty, the popular branch of Congress

and the people will correct it.

As to Hayti, we have long been inclined to the pinion that the best thing that could happen for that beautiful island, would be for France to reannex it to herself. France could easily hurl the negro u-urper, Faustin, from his throne-reduce him and his sable myrmidons to subjection-establish republican institutions there-restore law, and order and peace, and coerce the drones there to cultivate the soil, or leave it and go to Africa. We are not satisfied that such a course ought not to be pursued by this country. It is a question which we may hereafter discuss. A great deal can be said in favor of such a measure, and approved precedents can be cited from history. The doctrine of the abatement of governments and society.

THE FLORIDA TREATY CLADIS AND GALPHINsy .- One of our cotemporaries, the Journal of Commerce, has announced that the Attorney General, Mr. Crittenden, gave his opinion on the Florida treaty claims on Saturday last. By this opinion, the claimants are remitted to ongress for further legislation to sarry out the provisions of the treaty of 1819. In addition to this, the Attorney General sets forth the obligations of the government to pay for the injuries done to the property of individuals by our troops, who committed so many ravages as to produce famine among the inhabitants, and to leave many of them without a shelter, many houses having been burned. The awards of the territorial courts of Flerida for interest upon the value of property lestroyed, are declared also to be just, and that i proper that they should be paid; but it holds government has no authority at present to pay them. Congress must authorize the payment of interest or damages before the adminisration will make the payment, however well entitled to it the cla'mants may be.

This is precisely the course that the Herald of the second of May last indicated as the proper one to be pursued by the administration. We then said. "Congress is the proper tribunal to decide as to the allowance, and the only tribunal;" and we have no doubt that Congress will do full justice to the cisimants. They will suffer, of course, from there who must and will have a finger in the pie; but they must bear the evil as best they can. In amount involved in these claims is about nine hundred thousand dollars, and i would be a miracle if a large part of it, in the shape of fees and charges did not go into the hands of agents. The Sonators Messas. Yulee and Berrien (so states our cotem porary), are among the chief agents and counsel, and, naturally enough, will look for a handsomslice from the big louf: and here it is that we come a the great point of all connected with the claims a point that demands and must receive the action of Congress at an early day, because the sovereign people hang their heads, and are ashamed of their public servants, when, under the color of law, they are engaged in practices which are inconsistent with the high character that is expected of those in the public service. These Florida claims, as well as the Mexican claims, have shown that there has grown up a practice at Washington. in the House, in the Senate, and even in the cabinet, which, in a national and georal point of view, is disreputable and reprehensible to the last degree. In there bodies, it has become common for individual members to become agents for claims, by which-under the denomination of feet, percent. ages, and the like-vast sums are received by some members of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and even by some of those is the cabinet. when it is well known that but for their position at Washington, they never would have been em

pleyed in such agencies at all. Now, on thes

Florida claims, what a spectacle are we to tob-1

impudence! There are nine hundred thou lars to be a subject for the consideration of Congress and we shall see some of these very agents ve the measure, in the success of which they ar sonally, deeply, and pecuniarily interested. This is what, when applied to another case, in which some members of the cabinet of the late President Taylor were engaged, has passed into history as nism-a designation for political pecuniary profligacy and peculation. And with regard to these very Florida claims, as well as the Mexican claims, it has already been admitted that a member of the present cabinet-Mr. Corwin-has received a very large sum for his services. Senator in Congress, he was employed as counsel and though it is true that he sold out his interest when he became a member of the cabinet, for something like eighty thousand dollars, more or less, yet what man of high political integrity, does not recognise even in such an act, an instance of official easy virtue, unbecoming the character of an American statesman. Though by legal parlance there may be no crime-yet this, in the eyes of the people, and in the code of morality, must ever be regarded as an instance for public censure.

The practice of persons in office receiving fees and percentages by which they acquire large sums or any sums of money, is one that ought not be tolerated The only excuse that can be offered for such practices, which are of recent growth under our government, is to be found in the meagre pittances received by our public men at Washington, who are paid at the present day, less, in fact, than the limited remune ration which was given to the incumbents of office in the last century. With the increase and prosperity of eur country, the expenses of living, the more luxurious style of life in the fashionable world, the greater demands on the society and the purses of our public men, and other considerations which may be named, call upon the people to remunerate the services of members of the cabinet and of Congress to such an extent, as to leave no excuse for anything that savors of a sacrifice of the public good for private advantage. If corruption is to be tolerated in the least, we can never put boundaries to its natural disposition to spread in every direction, and to infect the entire government. Instead of endeavoring to eke out a miserable existence. under the ban of the public voice, by being questionable agents of questionable claims, which blasts the individual character, [while it disgraces the character of the country, let a system of re. mueration for public services be fashioned, which will render our public men more moral, more in. dependent, more manly, and more thoroughly

THE ASMONEAN ON THE FRENCH PRESS .- There is a very spirited weekly newspaper known among the Hebrew population of this city, and which ought to be known among our Hebrew friends throughout the United States, called the Asmonean. It has very discreet and sensible opinions on many subjects, and it has given its views, recently, on the character of the American and French press. These views are dictated by a comprehensive generalization of the characters of the journals of New York and of Paris; and the editor says that there is more energy and enterprise in the leading New York journal than in any of the Paris papers, and significantly adds that our success is not created by the excitement derived from fewille tons, by unprincipled novelists, who appeal to the morbid taste of the mob. Very good.

#### The New Yacht America.

In addition to our reporter's rather glowing description of the new yacht America, we give the following:-She sailed yesterday, for Havre, with a crew of thir teen, all told. Her owners—Messrs. Stevens, Schuyler. Wilkes, and Findley—will join her there. She was built by Mr. W. H. Brown, for the above named members of the New York Yacht Club, with a stipulation that she should beat any vessel in this country, and any one of her size in England. In this event, the builder was to receive \$30,000 for her. She has had four or five trials with the odore's yacht, Maria-by the wind-with the wind free-and before the wind-and the Maria has proved the faster craft in every trial. She has since been purchased for \$20,000, and her ewners send her over to test her speed with the English yachts, in compliance with an invitation from the members of the Royal Yacht Club, at Cowes. She has our bost wishes for

But without some modification of the English rule measurement, she will labor under great disad. vantages. Their tonnage is regulated by the length of keel, from which they subtract three-fifths of the breadth of beam. They then multiply this length by the breadth and by half the breadth of beam. and divide by ninety-four. The product is deemed the true contents or tonnage, of the vessel. Their yachts are, of course, constructed with the view taking any advantages this mode of measurement may offer. By giving very great rake to the stern-post and projecting their counters very far aft their rudde heads, they add great length to the vessel without increasing her tonnage, as the length on deck is not taken into the account. The tonnage of the ynchts of the New York Yacht Club is regulated by their displacement. In this there can be no mistake. A yacht when fitted for sea, or entered for a cruise, is weighed, (which is quickly and accurately done by scalebeams.) and her tompage determined by her weight. This leaves the builder free to put the materials be uses, in any shape or form be may think best adapted to strength and speed, and without any inducement to increase or diminish her length, breadth or depth, with a view of getting an advantage from some particular measurement. The one mode of ascertaining the size, seems to us a certainty; the other, the reverse of it. The America, measured by their rule, would be over two hundred tone; by the rale of the New York

Yachi Club, probably one hundred and fifty.

But, measure how they may—whether they beat of are heaten—the effort will be appreciated by their yachi ing bret'tren in England, and secure to them a recen-tion as hospitable and kind as the invitation was frank

## Marine Affairs

Larrence for for Strammer "City or Pressurement," -This spier did specimen of ship building was issuehed yesterday afternoon, according to announcement from seyard of Mesers. Perrine, Patterion & Stack Willlamsburgh. There was an immense concourse of people to witness the interesting event, and the affair went of in beautiful style. We gave a full description of this vessel on Friday

For Ecnery.-The favorite steamship Pacific Captain Nye, departed yesterday for Liverpeol, with a large number of passengers, whose names will be found under the

MULINY ON BOARD THE PACESTREE NEW WORLD .- WO learned, late last night, that this ship did not go to sea yesterday, in consequence of a mutiny among her crew. The disaffection manifested itself on some order being given by the mate to the saliors, which resulted in their folling him on the dock, and enting his head severely. The captain, finding it impossible to queil the methods spirits on board, ordered the anchers to be east, and fired signal gons for the revenue cutter, which was in sight. The cutter went to the assistance of the ship, and four of the mutineers were arrested, and put in from. The ship cannot sail until she gets a full complement of hands.

hands.

Sravan Jerran.—Capt. Smalley, of the brig Capt. From arrived at Philadelphia on the 20th, from Clienfueges, says that while his vessel was lying at the latter port, a French sailor belonging to a French lack, was found scretchin the hold, and was conveyed with his assistance to his vessel, and sailed for France the following day. Four days afterwards to Capt. Smalley's great actonic meant he was fixed by the authorities \$0.0 and four additional deliars for interpreter's fees, to which act of unheard of injustice, he was compelled to submit.

LECTIFICER SASTEM.—The U. S. steamer Engineer.

act of unheard of injustice, he was compelled to submit.

Learners System.—The U.S. steamer Engineer,
Second Master Omstead commanding, left here yester
day merning for Old Point, where she was to receive on
board the commissioners appointed to inspect the lighthouses, and proceed to Cape Charles weather permitting; and continue on that daty till all the lighthouses in this district have been vidited. Com. Shubrick,
Cen. Totten, bleut. Col. Kearney, of the Topographical
Engineers, and other members of the Board, came down
vesterday morning from Baltimers, in the steamer
Georgia, and landed at Old Point—Narjok Bessen,
June 20.

Georgia, and landed at the Kunt - Norfeld Bescen, June 20.

Sweep First - A few days ago, on examining the bark Said Ein Sultan, in search of a leak, the weapon of a sword field was discovered, which had penetrated through the expert and plank, 3) inches thick, and into the liming 2°, inches having passed between two timbers. The first frent remaining in the reset was about dixteen inches in length. The blow was inflicted when the bark was crossing the constant, on her last royage, and was distinctly all at the time, and noted in the log book. The fish was even also in a bleeding consistion. Several cases of a similar nature have occurred with vessels belonging to this part. In the introduced of the Reset Institute there is the hill of a word both which had penetrated at its hes into a versities we believe the St. Paul; and there are if the a fragment in the increase of her 1. M. feeled; I have from the George - Sect. Mass.) Give the statistic form the Court of the Reset of the section of the court of the court of the line of the court of the court of the line of the last of the court of the last of the last of the last of the court of the last of the

nce from Havans. We have received, by the steamer Cherokee, our file of El Diario de la Marina and El Faro Indus fabans, to the 15th inst

tranquillity continued to reign on the island, and the in-habitants were quietly occupied in their business. The Governor General continued to take measu he amelioration of the local administration, and his views were received by the population with evident rs, the beautiful Plaza de Armas will be improved by changing the angles into a garden; the promet

The political news is of ne interest. The gre

Reins will be a truly delightful walk. We have lately spoken of the erection of public schools for receiving gratuitously children of both sexes. The Fare Industrial has a long article about this measure,

which already begins to produce the best results.

An accident, which might have produced the most terrible cvil happened, on the 13th inst. on the railroad. ear Pueva. The train run off the track, and for a mile on the platform. Happily the locomotive was stopped,

and the travellers arrived safe at their destination. We announced, in the Herald of yesterday, the arrival in the Pizarro of the Count of Villaneuva in our city.

Ve find in the Diario de la Merina an article, which we translate, relating to this distinguished grandee of Spain

we shad in the Daria at a Merina: at arcicles, which we translate, relating to this distinguished grandee of Spain. When the lines which we write will appear before the public, the war steamer Pizarro will have left our port. She goes to New York, and has on board the Count of Villaneuva who will step in that city for some time, before his departure for Europe. We wish him a happy voyage, and the accomplishment of his vows.

And now that Sr. Count de Vallaneuva is no some at the head of the administration of the finances of the island, nobody can object that our words take their origin in some interested motives. We can freely express the true sentiments with which his administration has always inspired us. The period of his administration is no less than twenty-six years, almost without interruption, and when a judgment will be given on it, it will be necessary to divide it in various epochs, according to the great influence exercised by the great change which happened on the peninsula after the death of the last king. During the first, we have witnessed the great works of Sr. Count of Villaneuva, as Intendant, and his course appeared always to us in accord with our economical views. In the second Count of Villaneuva is more celebrated as President of the Royal Committee of Fomento, and he took a great part, if not all the glory, in the immense progress of the country, and for the construction of the railroad of Havana. If in those two epochs we have to appead his for his administration; if he has always been illustrious and patriotic, protecting at the same time the general interests of the zounstruction of the railroad of Havana. If in those two epochs we have to appland him for his administration; if he has always been illustrious and patriotic, protecting at the same time the general interests of the country as well as those of private individuals of the Island; if in this respect we have never denied his great meritand we acknowledge it in writing these spontaneous and sincere words—we have the right to say that the divergence of ideas leading to some opposition to his course in the last year or two originated as nobly as the admiration of the first epoch, for if it took its origin in a profound conviction, which we never will rensume for interested motives. What other great administrator would have been able to resist with such force, and with such clearness, during so long and solicitous a time, in a position in which an intense vigilance denanded entirely the activity of man! And even yesterday, his Excellency, a few hours before his departure, was occupied in giving his aid to-an important project.

We have never had the intention or desire to make any opposition to such celebrated old and loyal servants of the State, for before all, we are Spaniards, and we will always be so. If we have not been always the blind admirer of the Count of Vilaneuva, in praising all his acts, we have rendered justice to his loyalty, his uncommon intelligence and his eminent services.

The theatres were, every night, crowded in Havana,

be awarded to such parties as shall propose to perform the work on terms most safe and advantageons to the State, having due regard to price and the ability of the perties, and security offered for the performance thereof. Such contracts shall contain a stipulation expressly limiting the liability of the State to the payment thereon only of such surplus revenues as shall be constitutionally applicable to the completion of the said canais, and of the moneys realized from the saic of certificates authorized by this act; and the Canal Board may authorize the payment for any portion of the work performed under the said contract, by delivering to contractors, with their assent, any of the certificates authorized by this act; at their true market value, not less than pur. Provided, however, that the contracts for the completion of the whole of the work on such canals, according to the plans and specifications adopted by the Canal Board, shall not exceed, to the amount of ten per cent, the sum of \$10.508.141, being the amount of the estimate for completing such canals, except for structures and work not included in the specifications and estimates, as contained in the report of the State Engineer and Surveyor for the year 1851, exclusive of canal damages."

Mr. Cannott, moved to add to the end of the twelfth section, the words, "but such structures and work shall not in any event exceed in cost the sum of \$1,000,000." Lost.

"Mr. Stanton offered the following substitute for the Mr. Stanton offered the following substitute for the twelfth section:—The contracts for the performance of the work authorized by this act to be done, shall be made by the Canal Commissioners, under the following restrictions, and in the following manner:—They shall not contract in any one year for the performance of a greater amount of work than can be paid for out of moneys actually received for canal revenue certificates sold in said year, as provided in the seventh section of this act, and out of the surplus revenues of the canals accruing in said year, if any, as mentioned in the third section of this act. They shall so let the contracts on the Eric Canal as to secure the yassage of the largest class of boats throughout the entire length of said canal, at the earliest practicable period. They shall give public notice of the letting of all contracts in the manner and for the time now prescribed by law. They shall not contract with any one person, or any single association of persons, for the performance of an amount of work exceeding the sum of \$500,000. They shall award each contract to such party as will agree to perform the work specified therein for the lowest sum, and within the shortest time, provided such party will furnish to said commissioners an obligation executed by said party, and by four or more sufficient sureties, dwelling in this State, conditioned for the faithful performance of said contract, and the payment of all laborers employed under the same—said sureties to be sait-factory to said commissioners, and to make eath that they are jointly worth deuble the amount agreed to be paid on said contract, over and above their debts. All contracts shall contain a stipulation expressly limiting the liability of the State to the payment thereon only of the moneys realized from the sales of canal revenue certificates authorized by this act, and from the surplus revenues if any, mentioned in this section. The theatres were, every night, crowded in Havana,

and the best Spanish plays were received with numerous plaudits. The Discio says, that Leon Javelii is engaged to join the company of Abdala, and he will proceed there after his engagement in New York. The Monplaisir ballet troupe was expected at Havana, in a few days

#### Arrival of the Cherokee. The U. S. mail steam ship Cherokee, Capt. Windle, ar-

rived this morning from New Orleans and Havana; she sailed from New Orleans on the 15th, and Havana on the The steamer Fulcon arrived at Havana, from Chagres

on the 15th, with 500 passengers.

There were no American versels of war at Havana when the Cherokee sailed. The town is perfectly quiet.

The sudden departure of the Intendente to the United States, caused a little excitement and much regret. The Cherokee brings the California mails also 300 passengers.

Augustus Thomas, of Westerly Va., aged about forty

died on board the Cherokee, on the 20th inst. The office of Berford & Co's Express, in the Califor

nia Exchange, a fire-proof building, at the corner of Clay and Kearny streets, in Portsmouth square, was not destroyed or injured by the fire, and no interruption of their business has taken place. Their charges for freight to San Francisco are very moderate ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM THE GOLD REGION-PIFTEEN

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM THE GOLD REGION—PIFTEEN HOARS THIEVES SHOT.

(From the San Francisco Herald, May 8.)

The following account of the pursuit and shooting of thirteen horse thieves in the northern part of our State, has been furnished us by R. W. Granshaw. He says the people of that region are determined to take summary neasures to relieve themselves of those scoundrels who are so sold to crime as to conciliate the Indians into their villanous practices. The returning persons brought back thirteen scales of Indians and two of the white men as evidence of the truthfulness of their statements.

On Sunday night, April 20th, fifty head of horses and mules were stolen from the coral of Messra, Pensley & Lockhart, on Trinity river. The thieves—white men with Indians in their employ—took the animals south as far as the South Fork of Trinity river, thence up the South Fork of that stream through the Coast Kange Mountains to the head waters of Cottonwood crack, and down the Sacramento valley, crossing Sacramento river above Ide's Ranch, over to Antelope crack, which empites into the Sacramento river, on the castern side, near Ide's Ranch.

On Monday following, cleven men started on foot in pursuit of the thieves and animals; but finding the In-

Ide's Ranch.

On Monday following, eleven men started on foot in pursuit of the thieves and animals; but finding the Indians very numerous and dangerous on the route, seven of the persons returned, leaving four men to follow the trail through the mountains. These four—Benj. F. Bradford, James J. McKinnis, W. H. Mitchel and Coleman ford, James J. McKinnis, w. H. Mitchel and Coleman Jameson—followed the trail on foot six days, and arrived at Mr. J. Klanton's on Cottonwood, on the 26th, after having been without food for two days. K. very kindly furnished them with food, &c., and they continued their pursuit. When they arrived at Major Redding's, weary and suffering with sore feet, they were shown that kind-ness and hospitality which have ever characterized that nan, furnishing them with horses and provisions to con-tinue the nursuit.

tinue the pursuit.

They were joined by Mr. Pradey, who had taken the

They were joined by Mr. Pradey, who had taken the valley route on honeback, and ascertained when the thieves crossed the Sacramento river. While crossing the Coast Range Mountains, they were attacked by a party of Indians, numbering from 50 to 100. The whites gave them a desperate fight, and killed thirteen of their warriors, after which, unburt, they reached the valley, having islowed the serpentine course of the thieves through the mountains a distance of some 175 ridies.

The pursuers, now numbering five, is R Maj. Reading's on Saturainy the 50th and on the evening of the 27th found the animals quietly grazing in a secluded spot on Antleipe creek. When they freegnized the animals, they looked around for the thieves; but from the fact that the encangument was sinued surrounded by chappared they were fired at by two of the thieves, but fectuately without treasing any injury. Seeing this, two others feet. The first, J. Spatiard, from Ohio, rose with his gun levelled upon Brasford, when, at the first glimpes, is also this through the heart; the second, John Emorgia, inches as shot dead by that quick-eighted Texan before he could just trigger. Geo M. Rodilday, the third their, is supposed to be one of the first last fired He escaped, but is supposed to be one of the first that the chappared while supposed to be one of the first that the chappared while supposed to be used of the food of the chappared while spafford and Emory fell with loaded cure.

supposed to be wounded. There must have been a fourth-one, as two guns were fixed from the chapparel while Spafford and Emory fell with loaded guns. The ramp scenned to be one long frequented. They had a good stock of provisions and cooking uterells, seven riding saddles, a pack of cards and Lorenzo

The driving of the enimals seemed to have been done trail to kill those pursuing.
GELAT VIELD OF THE CARSON'S CREEK QUARTE MINES.
[From the San Francisco Herald, May 7.]

We conversed yesterday with Najor Austin, who reached the city on Tuesday night from the Carson's Creek quartz mine, bringing with him two hundred and fifty pounds of gold. The specimens we have seen are astonishly rich, being almost solid lumps of gold, without more than one per cent of quartz. This noine is situated on the crest of a mountain, 5,000 fest above the level of the Stanislaus, between that river and Carson's Creek. It has proved, perhaps, the richest mine in the world. The lead or gold-bearing vein has been traced about the hundred feet, ordinarily not thicker than a knife blade, but at intervals expanding into peckels, one alone of which yielded \$150,000. The company have some severity Soucrian miners at work. They are sinking seven shafts to the rein, and when Maj. Austin left, all the indications were that they were about occurs upon another pocket. In consequence of the They are sinking seven shafts to the rein, and when Maj. Austin left, all the indications were that they were about to come upon another pecket. In consequence of the magnificent yield of this mine, a party of Mexican guerilias had attempted to seduce a portion of the company's miners into an attack upon the mine to earry off the large smooth of gold known to be on head. But the Sonerians informed the company of the intended movement, and all hands were armed and preparations may be to give the bandits a warm reception. The latter discovered that their intended victims were on the alert, and very prudently retired. Maj. Austin has deposited the gold he brought with him at Mr. Argenti's.

# Superior Court.

Before Hon, Judge Mason.

June 20.—Jetien for False Impresonment.—In the case of Carroll, by his guardian, vs. Thomas J. Crown and Susan his wife, the jury rendered a seased verdiet for the plaintiff, of 5100. (We are requested to state that this transaction took place at No. 509 Broadway, and not at 509, as printed in our report.) Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. sleep-of-war Flymouth, Com. Kelly, bound to the East Indies, was towed from Norfolt, on the 18th, down to the naval anthorage, by the U. S. steamer Engi-neer, 2d Master Olmstend, commanding.

Political Intelligence.

Hen Benjamin Shields, Union condidate for Governor, has declined to accept his nomination, in a merquence of all beath,

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. REW YORK LEGISLATURE.

BY BAIN'S LINE, OFFICE 29 WALL STREET.

ALBANY, June 21, 1851.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. favorably on the bill in relation to Courts of General Ses sions of the Peace, in and for the city and county of New York. Read a third time and passed THE CANAL BILL.

The Senate then resolved itself into a Committee of the

Whole, Mr. Brown in the chair, on the Canal bill, the

question pending being upon the amendment offered yesterday, by Mr. Beekman, to the seventh section, to

the opening of navigation in the spring of 1853.

being offered and urged at this time.

Biver Canal. Lost.

twelfth section of the bill :-

rovide for the completion of the Black River Canal by

Mr. Lyon explained the reason of the amendments

Mr. Own offered an amendment to the amendment, so

as to include the Genesee Valley Canal with the Black

Mr. Bancock offered the following amendments to the

twelfth section of the bill:

Strike out the first four lines, and the word "to" in the fifth line, and insert "the Board of Canal Commissioners, together with the State Engineer and Surveyor, and the Division Engineer having charge of that portion of the canalz where the work is to be let; and in case of the inability, neglect or refusal of the Canal Commissioners to act, then any one of them, together with the State Engineer and Division Engineer aforesaid, shall contract for the completion of the Eric Canal enlargement, and the Genesee Valley and the Black River Canals, upon such terms as the said board shall direct and approve, first causing public notice to to be given by the aforesaid recessing nucleic notice of the given by the aforesaid

first causing public notice to to be given by the afore officers or such one of them as they shall direct, for time and in the manner now specified by law. The otracts for the work shall require the jobs to be comply on or before the first day of May, 1854. Contracts s be awarded to such parties as shall propose to perform the work of the w

Mr. Stanton offered the following substitute for the

wenue certificates authorized by this act, and from the surplus revenues if any, mentioned in this section. Within one month after the making of any contract under this act, when it equals or exceeds in amount the sum of fifty thousand deliars, the said commissioners shall cause to be published in the State paper a brief statement of the work to be done under the contract, together with the names of all persons who proposed to perform the same, the amount of their respective bids, and designating the person or persons with whom the contract was made, and the names of their streties. All the provisions of the Kevised Statutes in relation to the making and letting of contracts for the performance of work on the canals of this State, and not contrary to the provisions of this act, shall apply to contracts authorized by this act. "Lost. Mr. Staylor moved the following as a new section:—"No member of the Legislature, no member of the Canal Board, and no State officer, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract or job to be perform-

"No member of the Legislature, no member of the Canal Roard, and no State officer, shall be either directly or indirectly interested in any contract or job to be performed by authority of this act; and any such contract or job, in which any such person shall be thus interested, may be declared forfeited, in the discretion of the Canal Commissioners; or if they be interested, then it is at the discretion of the Canal Roard, without subjecting the State to any obligation to pay dumages on account of such forfeiture." Lost

The question was then taken on the twelfth section, and it was adopted.

Mr. Stavios offered a new section, providing for directions to the Canal Roard to pay each laborer one dollar per day for ten working hours.

per day for ten working hours.

The Senate, at this point, adjourned till Monday

The Latest from Washington.

DESPATCHES FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS-THE

THE PRESIDENT FOR VIRGINIA-THE CAPITOL EN-

LARGEMENT, ETC. WASHINGTON, June 21, 1851.

Lieut, Johnson, with despatches from Capt. Gardiner, of the United States Navy, dated Sandwich Islands, de-

tailing the recent proceedings of the French, at Hono-

lula, has arrived. The correspondence, we presume, will

be published, and will show the importance of a naval

It is thought the Laneaster Convention will certainly

The President, accompanied by Secretaries Stuart and

Graham, left this morning in the steamer Osceola, on

thort visit to Fortress Monroe, and the Gosport Navy

Mics Apollonia Jagello, the Hungarian beroine, accompanies the President to Old Point Confort.

It is efficially stated that the corner stone of the addition to the Capitel will be laid on the 4th July by the President, and Daniel Webster will deliver an address on the cecasion. Citizens of the Union generally are invited to participate in the ceremonies.

The Spanish Minister has not been recalled.

A true full has been found by the Grand Jury against Day, for the will a murder of his wife. The trial takes place in a fortnight.

From New Orleans.

LARGE NUMBER OF SLAVES EMANCIPATED-STEAMER

PONTIAC SUNK-THE HOUNDARY COMMESSION-COT-

Mr. Cresswell, an extensive negro trader, died yester-

accounts have been received of the sinking of the

steamer Pontaie. No 2, at the mouth of the Arkaneas

river, by striking upon a snag. It has not yet been as-

Letters from the Mexican Boundary Commission say

to news by the Ningara appears in the Picques of afternoon. It was re-written from New York but

The steamship Georgia, from New York via Havana, as just arrived.

Letters dated Fandwich Islands in April last, state

that masters of vessels who touch there, suffer greatly

from descrition of their crews. The ship Ocean, Swift, of

Providence, had been set on fire by her crew, but, for-tunately, was not seriously damaged.

A fire occurred last night in the looking-glass and picture frame manufactory of Albert Shaw, in Furchase street. New Bedford, which destroyed \$5,000 worth of

Preparations to Receive the President at

Norfolk.

The City Council have appointed a committee to wait

on the President, at Old Point Comfort, and invite him to visit Norfolk.

Marine Intelligence.

Court of Appeals.

Faring the foreness reason case No. 9 was contin and it will prevably occupy all to day and Saturday.

The authorities of Portsmouth have extended a similar

From New Bedford.

MARINE DIFFICULTIES AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS

that the boundary of New Mexico, on the Rie Grande, has been established in lat. 32 22 N. The late rains throughout the State have greatly re-sureitated the cotton crop, and a large yield is antici-

day, and in his will liberated all his slaves, who numbered

rinety-one. The will, it is said, will be contexted.

certained whether any lives were lost.

New ORLEANS, June 20, 1851.

New Benrines, June 21 1851.

Nonrota, Va., June 21, 1851.

station in that quarter.

TON . HOP. ETC.

Mr. Lyon's amendment was then lost, by 8 to 10.

ANGELICA, N. Y., June 20, 1857. piting Matthew Carrigan, who was sentenced to be executed to-day, has caused an immense excitement. The military declare he shall be hung, and threaten to tear jail. The Irish are out in strong force, determined to protect him. What turn the affair will take s yet uncertain.

From the West.

ANOTHER FLOOD ANTICIPATED—MERCHANT DROWNED—CANAL BOATS SUNK.

Sr. Louis, June 21, 1851. The Mississippi river is rising again at this point, and the Missouri and upper Mississippi are also very much swolleh. Another flood is expected. A. Lessure, a merchant of St. Louis, was drowned yes-

terday morning. Two canal boats, bound from Chicago to St. Louis, have been sunk by the steamer Briggs, on the Illinois

The Cholera, &c.

Cincinnati, June 21, 1851. Several fatal cases of cholera have occurred in Mason

county, Kentucky. The New York papers of Wednesday noon reached here esterday morning, via the Erie Railroad and Dunkirk.

Affairs in the Baltimore Custom House, &c. BALTIMORE, June 21, 1851.

taken place in the Baltimore Custom House - Richard Grubb. appointed Inspector, vice William Grubb. re-James L. D. Gill, Inspector, vice John Lowrey removed; Alexander Gould, Inspector, vice John White; J. J. Baltzell, Inspector, vice Luther Wilson, removed; Peter Leary, removed and office abolished; James P. Heath, removed and office abolished; Nicholas Wyant, removed and office abolished; Jesse W. Lee, removed and

Southern mail is through, but the latest is still

Bosron, June 21, 1851. Edwin Guild, a lad twelve years old, whose parents reide in Charlestown, fell through the scuttle of a store in nion street to-day, and was instantly killed. George Fleming, three years old, was run over to-day

by a carriage at East Boston, and crushed to death. His ather was run over by a fire engine two years ago, and Movements of Distinguished Individuals.

E Lyons, Georgetown. D. C.; C. Leaming, New Jersey; T. Briggs, Mass.; D. Baker, Gen, Cadwallader, Philadel-phia; J. P. Heiss, Washington; O. E. Hall New Orleans; Ri hard Reade, Kilkenny, Ireland; Hon. F. Jenkins, Onelda, were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the Agtor

Oneida, were amongst the arrivals yesterday at the agor House.

C. Edwards Lester, New York; M. Fairfield and grandson, New Orleans; Hon. J. R. Strong, Portland; Thomas Martindyke, New Orleans: L. Steele, England; Mr. Chas. Goodyeat, New Haven; J. B. Grayson, Jr., Detroit; Hon. Edward Curtis, Washington, were among the arrivals yesterday at the Union Place Hotel.

C. W. Vincert, Sandwich Islands; W. H. Barksdale, St. Louis; Hon. J. C. Wright, Schennetady; P. Dauchy, Troy; Hon. J. Cellier, E. D. Collier, San Francisco; C. Carc, Havana; St. Clair M. Morgan, Nashville, Tenn., were among the arrivals at the Irving House yesterday.

W. Strong, Reading; C. Rose, Philadolphia; W. Henry, Natcher; W. Gold, Texas; J. Lampher, U. S. Survey, A. Waddell, Red River; F. Simmons, Charleston, arrived yesterday at the American Hotel.

The Art of Shirtmaking .- There is no article in the cestume of a gentlemin which has been so difficult to obtain as an elegantly fitting shirt. We can promise, however, that wheever leaves his measure with GREEN, No. I Astor House, will find no shadow of cause for complaint when his order is executed. Perfection in the article, and deepatch and punctuality, are the characteristics of this fashionable and popular furnishing establishment.

Silks Reduced in Price.—James Beck & lo. have reduced the prices of their Spring and Summer ilks, Barces, Jaconets, Muslins, Foulards, Calicos, Manillas, Shawle, French Embroideries, Laces, &c., below cost, adies will find some great bargains at 355 Broadway.

Not a Step Further .- Those who are in

Tender Feet .- Those who suffer during the warm weather with tender feet, can new have no excuse to complain, as H. V. BUSH'S celebrated Magic Cream Lini-iment will take all the pain and serences out in one night, at the reasonable price of twenty-five cents. Principal depot 319 Greenwich street, corner of Duane.

The Triumph Galter .- This superb Galter, Boots and Shoes .- The cheapest place in

e city to get good Boots, Shoes, Gaiter, Slippers, &c. is Brooks' New York Boot and Shoe Emporium, 130 Fulton set. At the Emporium is to be found the largest assort-int in this city of any style to be thought of. N. B.-ekskin boots, shees and gaiters, a new and handsome ar-le, the only article made which can be warranted to give feet case to tender feet. The Bloomers and Ice Creams.—The curious is matters of dress and taste will be gratified by a visit to the Atlantic Garden, Broadway, where the gening Bloomers may be seen regaling themselves on ice Cream, Strawberries and Cream, Sc. Call and sec.

Fishing Banks .-- The steamer Buffalo

Excursions .- Those persons who contemplate going in the country, and on excursions this summer if they study their health and comfort, should certainly es! on T. Smith, Jr., at the City Clothing Warehoose, No. 10: Fulton street, and purchase one of those cheap Sammer Suits, from \$3 to \$10.

Mackinaw Trout, Green Turtle, and Ter-

public that he will serve, this day, all the above delicacies, put up in his best style. Lunch from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. at. No. State street.

Phalon's Mingle Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers the mement it is applied, without figury to the hair or axis. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied, or sold, at Phalon's Wig and Toupe Manufactory, 197 Broadway. For sale in the city and country by druggists generally.

Wigs and Toupees .- We would call the atntion of persons requiring Wigs, to a recent improvement, to some was awarded a silver medal for the first premium the last fair. They can be seen at E. Phalon's Wig and air Dye Factory, 197 Broadway, corner of Dey street.

Hair Dye .- Thompson's Liquid Hair Dye, colors the hair as soon as it is applied, has so bad over turns the hair green, and is warranted superior die in use, or the money returned. For sale or ap-t 17 Fark row, under Earle's Hotel. Price; 5 cents, all discount to the trade.

Dr. Watts, the Nervist, called in to let us

Hyatt's Life Balsam .- Another Case of Hyatt's Life Balsam.—Another Case of injering and painful disease errord by the Balsam.—This etent conquerer of disease is shedding the blessings of scalabiful like upon thomanols, who, if they had not tested to life siving qualifies, would now be the tenants of a grave-ard. Mr. James Wilbur, 122 Avenue C, had long been ulcring from great wenhaese, entire prestration of the choic nervous system, attended with acute pain in the side was also attached with sovere rheumation, and was matter to the choic nervous asystem, attended with acute pain in the side was also attached with sovere rheumation. and was matter to the condition he was the state of the condition he was the condition of the condition he was the condition of the condition he was remarked to business, and three more bottler reterred him o centure health. Frincipal office, 143 Bowery, between remaining the Brooms streets. The casts per bottle. The Balsam as certain cure for servous, king's evil, old ulcres, ergolos, rheumation, neuralist, and all disease flowing the tains.

#### MONEY MARKET. SATURDAY, June 21-6 P. M. The stock market opened firm this morning, and there

was more activity than we anticipated. Reading Railroad and Eric Railroad were operated in to a greater extent than all the other fancies combined, and prices were well sustained. The steamship Pacific, for Liverpoel, did not take out as much specie as reported. Engagements are usually made for shipping specie, some time previous to the departure of the steamer, for much larger amounts than are shipped, so as to avoid disappointment. The Pacific takes out nine hundred and twenty eight thousand dollars in American gold, and three thousand dollars in English silver, making a total of \$951.000. This, added to the shipments by the Asia and other vessels, makes the aggregate exportation of specie for the week, nearly two and a half millions of deliars and nearly six millions since the ist of June. This large and stendy shipment of gold and sliver is operating unfavorably upon the public wind, but, we nk, without reason. The receipts of gold, at this port, from California. have been at least fifty per cent larger than the exports, and the difference will be still greater as the reason advances With such large supplies agoid dust from California. It is absolutely necessary that re should send some of it abroad. We have no use for the whole of it at home, and can pay for a portion of our imports in gold, as well as in any of our other staple

The receipts at the office of the Amistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$131,553 54; payments, \$7.420 57—balance, \$2.602.187.57.

The antibracite coal trade continues very active, and is

rather on the increase. The tonnage for the past week The Lone Star is at her wharf, and the fire cytopanies are pumping her full, the agents, consignees, and under writers are in attendance. No cargo has been removed. has been 7,682 tons more than last week reported—the increase being principally on the Schuylkill Navigation. The Lehigh Navigation Co. brought down for the week ending on Saturday last, \$1970 tons, making, for the season, 341,075 tons; the Rending Railroad, for the week ending on Thursday, 31,106 tons, making for the season